AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS

1. (currently amended) A device, in particular for transmitting a movement as well as corresponding forces and/or moments, comprising a drive and a take-off, wherein the drive and take-off are coupled via at least one coupling element in such a manner that in the decoupled state a movement of the drive causes a movement of the coupling element, wherein said movement of the coupling element is not suitable for transmitting a movement from the drive to the take-off, and wherein in the decoupled state a movement of the drive causes a movement component of the coupling element being essentially orthogonal thereto, and wherein a movement of the drive in the coupled state essentially causes a movement of the coupling elements in ~~the~~a same direction.

2. (currently amended) A device, in particular for transmitting a movement as well as corresponding forces and/or moments, comprising a drive and a take-off, wherein the drive and take-off are coupled via at least one coupling element in such a manner that in the decoupled state a movement of the take-off causes a movement of the coupling elements, wherein said movement of the coupling element is not suitable for transmitting a movement of the take-off to the drive, and wherein in the decoupled state a movement of the take-off causes a movement components of the coupling elements being essentially orthogonal thereto, and wherein a movement of the take-off in the coupled state essentially causes a movement of the coupling elements in ~~the~~ a same direction.

3. (currently amended) The device according to claim 1, wherein the movement of the drive in the decoupled state cannot be transmitted to the take-off by the movement of the at least one coupling element because ~~the~~a mechanical potential of the take-off formed by a storage device cannot be overcome.

4. (previously presented) The device according to claim 1, further comprising a coupling means which can cause a coupling as well as a decoupling of the drive and the take-off by means of the at least one coupling element.

5. (previously presented) The device according to claim 4, wherein in the decoupled state the coupling means is essentially not engaged with the at least one coupling element.

6. (previously presented) The device according to claim 4, wherein in the coupled state the coupling means causes a limitation of the movability of the at least one coupling element.

7. (previously presented) The device according to claim 4, wherein the coupling means comprises at least one coupling locking device or coupling locking element for limiting the movability of the at least one coupling element in the coupled state.

8. (previously presented) The device according to claim 7, wherein a mechanical potential formed by a storage device, has to be overcome for moving the coupling locking element from the decoupled state in a coupled state and/or from the coupled state in the decoupled state.

9. (previously presented) The device according to claim 7, wherein the cooperation between coupling locking elements and coupling element(s) is such that the forces applied by the at least one coupling element cause a movement tendency towards a stronger and more reliable engagement, so that at the beginning of the force application there is only a partial engagement but then an essentially reliable position is reached.

10. (previously presented) The device according to claim 7, wherein the coupling means further comprises an actuator for positioning the coupling locking element.

11. (currently amended) The device according to claim 10, wherein the actuator is suitable for causing a displacement of the coupling locking element ~~via~~by means of a mechanical potential formed by a storage device, into a position being suitable for coupling.

12. (previously presented) The device according to claim 9, wherein the actuator is bistable.

13. (previously presented) The device according to claim 10, wherein the actuator comprises an electromagnet arrangement having at least one yoke and a coil.

14. (currently amended) The device according to claim 1, wherein the ~~coupling~~ device is configured manipulation resistant such that the movement directions of the coupling means are essentially orthogonal with respect to the attacks to be expected in the longitudinal direction of the device and/or counter-moments compensate for the forces caused by the attack.

15. (previously presented) The device according to claim 1, wherein a mechanical potential formed by a storage device, has to be overcome for a relative movement between the drive and take-off, wherein said potential is lower than a mechanical potential of the take-off formed by a storage device.

16. (previously presented) The device according to claim 7, wherein the potential formed by a storage device, leads to the fact that when the force at the drive falls below a specific value, at least one coupling locking element can essentially be brought into and/or out of a coupling position without the application of a force.

17. (currently amended) The device according to claim 1, wherein the drive and take-off are coupled ~~via~~by means of the at least one coupling element in such a manner that in the decoupled state a movement of the take-off, with a stationary drive, causes a movement

component of the at least one coupling element being orthogonal thereto, and that a movement of the take-off in the coupled state essentially causes a movement of the at least one coupling element in the same direction..

18. (previously presented) The device according to claim 1, wherein a movement of the at least one coupling element being essentially orthogonal with respect to the movement direction of the drive essentially does not cause a movement of the take-off.

19. (previously presented) The device according to claim 1, wherein a rotational movement of the at least one coupling element essentially causes a rotational movement of the take-off.

20-32. (cancelled)

33. (previously presented) The device according to claim 1, wherein the coupling element is pre-stressed with respect to the take-off and/or with respect to the drive.

34. (currently amended) The device according to claim 1, wherein ~~the~~a mechanical potential formed by a storage device, which has to be overcome for the movement of the take-off, essentially acts on the coupling element.

35. (cancelled)

36. (cancelled)

37. (previously presented) The device according to claim 1, wherein the coupling element consists of at least one roller element or sliding element.

38. (currently amended) The device according to claim 37, wherein the roller element or the sliding element is guided in the drive in such a manner that ~~it~~the roller element or the sliding element can essentially move in radial direction with respect to said drive.

39. (previously presented) The device according to claim 37, wherein the roller element or the sliding element is pressed outwards by a spring element preferably consisting of a leg spring.

40. (currently amended) The device according to claim 37, wherein the take-off is configured such that ~~it~~the take-off comprises at least one projection at ~~its~~the inner side on which the roller element or sliding element moves.

41. (previously presented) The device according to claim 37, wherein the roller element or slide element can give way in case of a relative movement between the drive and take-off when the drive and take-off are not coupled with each other.

42. (previously presented) The device according to claim 38, wherein the drive and the take-off are configured such that the roller element or sliding element can move inwards in case of a rotation of the drive in that it overcomes the potential of the spring element wherein the torque generated thereby is not sufficient to overcome a mechanical potential at the take-off, which is formed by a storage device.

43. (previously presented) The device according to claim 37, wherein a coupling locking element can be positioned between the coupling elements in such a manner that said coupling elements cannot give way and thus the drive and take-off are coupled with each other.

44. (previously presented) The device according to claim 43, wherein the coupling locking element is supported in such a manner that the movement being necessary for the engagement is essentially perpendicular to the attack direction.

45. (currently amended) The device according to claim 43, wherein ~~the~~a mass center of the coupling locking element is selected such that, when the drive and take-off are not coupled with each other, it is essentially supported with regard to its rotational axis that an engagement of the drive and take-off cannot occur in case of accelerations in the attack direction.

46. (previously presented) The device according to claim 37, wherein the coupling locking element is connected to a switch element via a coupling locking spring.

47. (previously presented) The device according to claim 46, wherein the switch element is operated via the actuator which comprises an electromagnet arrangement.

48. (previously presented) The device according to claim 46, wherein the coupling locking spring is arranged and configured such that when the switch element is operated by the electromagnet arrangement of the actuator, the coupling locking element can be moved into a position by the coupling locking spring in which the drive and take-off are coupled with each other.

49. (previously presented) The device according to claim 46, wherein the switch element and/or the coupling locking element comprises a switch element spring).

50. (previously presented) The device according to claim 49, wherein, for coupling, the switch element can be moved via the actuator such that the switch element spring is pre-

stressed and that the coupling locking element connected to the switch element can be moved into a coupled position by the spring forces.

51. (previously presented) The device according to claim 50, wherein the movement of the coupling locking element into a coupled position is preferably limited by a stop so that the coupling locking spring can be pre-stressed.

52. (previously presented) The device according to claim 50, wherein the pre-stress of the switch element spring is suitable to move the coupling locking element into a decoupled position, when a magnetic force of the actuator is removed from the switch element for a short period of time.

53. (previously presented) The device according to claim 50, wherein the pre-stress of the coupling locking element and/or the switch element spring is suitable to release the switch element from the electromagnet arrangement of the actuator for decoupling, when a magnetic force of the actuator is removed from the switch element, especially also when the coupling locking element is still clamped between the coupling elements due to an external torque acting on the drive.

54. (previously presented) The device according to claim 37, wherein the coupling locking element and the switch element are configured separately from each other and each comprises a spring element.

55. (previously presented) The device according to claim 54, wherein the switch element is operated via the actuator which comprises an electromagnet arrangement.

56. (previously presented) The device according to claim 54, wherein the spring elements are arranged such that the switch element holds the coupling locking element in a decoupled

position and releases the coupling locking element when it is operated by the actuator, so that said coupling locking element can assume a coupled position.

57. (previously presented) The device according to claim 5456, wherein the coupling locking element is connected to the coupling locking spring and the switch element is connected to the switch element spring.

58. (previously presented) The device according to claim 57, wherein the coupling locking element is held in a decoupled condition by the switch element via its switch element spring, wherein the switch element spring is pre-stressed.

59. (previously presented) The device according to claim 58, wherein the pre-stress of the switch element spring is suitable to release the switch element from the electromagnet arrangement of the actuator for decoupling, when a magnetic force of the actuator is removed from the switch element, especially also when the coupling locking element is still clamped between the coupling elements due to an external torque acting on the drive.

60. (previously presented) The device according to claim 37, wherein the actuator comprises an electromagnet consisting of at least one yoke and a coil, wherein the effective direction of the magnetic field between the switch element and the yoke is essentially perpendicular with respect to the attack direction.

61. (previously presented) The device according to claim 60, wherein a current is lead through the coil for coupling the drive and the take-off, said current effecting a magnetic flux through the yoke and the coupling locking element and/or the switch element, which are preferably at least partially magnetically permeable, wherein the coupling locking element is moved such that the roller element or sliding element can transmit a torque onto the take-off.

62. (previously presented) The device according to claim 9, wherein the actuator can be operated via a transponder.

63. (previously presented) A method, in particular for transmitting a movement as well as corresponding forces and/or moments by means of a coupling, thereby using a device according to claim 1.

64. (previously presented) A lock device comprising a device according to claim 1.

65. (original) The lock device according to claim 64, wherein the lock device can be operated electrically and/or electromagnetically.

66. (previously presented) The lock device according to claim 64, wherein the actuator and/or the device can be operated via a transponder.